

The Bolshevik Surrender Teuton Treaty With the Ukraine

Allies Give Recognition To Ukraine

Teutons and New Republic's Envoys to Meet in Vienna

Terms Go Into Effect at Once

Commissions to Arrange Details for Exchange of Commodities

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The peace treaty between the Ukraine and the Central Powers provides that the ratified documents shall be exchanged in Vienna as soon as possible. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says: "Nothing from any Russian source has been received in London regarding a peace treaty between the Ukraine and the Central Powers. The foreign correspondents in Petrograd are as silent on the subject as the Bolshevik government itself, and equally as silent on happenings in the Russian capital. The official Russian wireless news agency circulates a statement that Kiev has been in Bolshevik hands since February 8, when the Rada forces were captured or fled. The statement concludes: 'At 10 p. m. Friday nothing remained of the Rada but a sad memory. It is now clear that the delegation from the Rada at Brest-Litovsk is representing a non-existent authority.'"

Rada to Receive Large Loan
Information, which is apparently authentic, has been received in Stockholm, according to the "Times," correspondent there, that the peace treaty agreed to by the Central Powers with Ukraine provide for granting to Ukraine a considerable part of Eastern Galicia, whether in possession or immediate possession is not clear. The Rada also is to receive immediately a large loan, to be secured by mineral lands, for the development of which full facilities are to be granted to the Central Powers.

The remarkable statement that France and Great Britain have recognized the Ukraine Republic and sent diplomatic representatives to it, contained in an official statement sent out by the Russian wireless news agency, and issued here through a press bureau. The statement occurs in the course of a report of the proceedings at the Brest-Litovsk conference of February 1, at which M. Sevruik, who apparently is the new chairman of the Ukrainian delegation, is reported to say that by an act of the Ukrainian Rada on November 7 the Ukrainian Republic declared that these diplomatic representatives had been appointed.

Recognition Is Claimed
M. Sevruik is reported to have quoted from the act passed by the Rada as follows: "By this act it is the Ukrainian Republic which is recognized by the Council of Workmen, Soldiers' Delegates, as well as by the representatives of the four allied states, and also by the French Republic and the British government. The act appoints and sends diplomatic representatives to the government of the Ukrainian People's Republic."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The government here has no knowledge of the report that France and Great Britain have recognized the Ukraine Republic and sent diplomatic representatives. The United States as a co-belligerent has not been consulted, and officials were inclined to doubt the report.

Trotsky Orders Russian Armies To Demobilize

Continued from page 1
fighting for the repudiation of military, will benefit thereby.
So long as Great Britain, France and America hold firm, no matter whether

Pomp Is Lacking in Reception Of the President by Congress

By Ralph Block

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Chamber of the House of Representatives is a large and rather sprawling room, so large it is full of little flying echoes. When the House is sitting and in action, the echoes are multiplied by the silence and cracking of voices on the floor, the rushing of pages, the droning of clerks and a sudden thrusting phrase from the Speaker in a never-ending effort to give order to so much confusion.

When Congress is gathered in the House chamber to hear the President of the United States, the confusion has disappeared, but the flying echoes in the air above still remain. It is almost an intimation that what is being said will go far out beyond these walls, and that there are other ears waiting to hear and other voices waiting to answer.

The galleries have filled rapidly, packed now with curious and not entirely understanding audience. There are many women; here and there a uniform.

At a quarter after 12 o'clock, a voice lifts itself and the speaker, the clatter of approaching and retreating argument. There is a motion to suspend the session of the House until 12:25 o'clock, and it finds agreement. The Speaker of the House, Mr. Clark, has been sitting in the first of the circular tiers of seats, an impressive man, whose face bears a startling resemblance to the faces of sculptured Romans in art museums. He rises and resumes the place he has temporarily vacated.

A clerk enters at the rear of the house and announces:
"The Senate of the United States!"
After him come the senators, in pairs, some with linked arms. The House is on its feet to welcome them, as they march down the center aisle to the Senate chamber.
The President is announced, and enters through a door near the Speaker. The audience, galleries and all, rises for his coming. He is applauded lightly,

poor, cornered Rumania and crippled Serbia follow the Ukraine's example. Germany will be allied. Unless their Western line is broken or their sea communications are cut, Germany cannot win, and this fact is being driven home daily as the Socialists and labor leaders become more daring in their utterances.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Brest-Litovsk, Feb. 11, giving the details of the conference at which the peace treaty between the Central Powers and the new Ukrainian Republic was signed, has been received here. The dispatch follows:

"It was possible to announce at the beginning of the last pause in the negotiations that the basis for the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Ukrainian People's Republic had been found. After the return of the delegation to Brest-Litovsk negotiations on this basis were continued."
"Thanks to the energetic and untiring work of all commissions, and thanks to the spirit of conciliation inspiring all parties, agreement on all points was reached at a time when the drafting of the treaties and their signature could be carried out. Owing to the technical difficulties connected with the five treaty texts it was not possible to hold a formal signing and affix signatures until in the early morning hours of Saturday."

"Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German foreign minister, as president, opened the sitting at 10 o'clock. At 10 o'clock in the morning with the following speech:
"Gentlemen, none of you will be able to close this historic hour without the significance of this hour at which representatives of the four allied powers are met with the representatives of the Ukrainian People's Republic to sign the first peace attained in this world war."

Central Powers Pleased
"This peace, signed with your young state, which has emerged from the storms of the great war, gives special satisfaction to the representatives of the allied delegation. May this peace be the first of a series of blessed conclusions; peace blessed both for the allied powers and for the Ukrainian People's Republic, for the future of which we all cherish the best wishes."

The president of the Ukrainian delegation replied:
"We state with joy that from this day peace begins between the Quadruple Alliance and Ukraine. We came here in the hope that we should be able to achieve a general peace and make an end of this fratricidal war. The political position, however, is such that not all of the powers are met here to sign a general peace treaty. Inspired with the most ardent love for our people and recognizing that this long war has exhausted the cultural national powers of our people, we must now divert all of our strength to do our part to bring about a new era and a new birth."

"We are firmly persuaded that we conclude this peace in the interests of great democratic masses and that this peace will be a democratic peace honorable to both parties. From today the Ukrainian People's Republic is born to new life and it enters as an independent state the circle of nations. It ends war on its front and it will see to it that all of the powers which in it will rise to new life and flourish."

Kuehlmann First to Sign
"Dr. von Kuehlmann then invited the representatives to sign the peace treaty. At one minute before 2 o'clock Dr. von Kuehlmann, as the first signatory, signed a copy of the treaty prepared for Germany, and by 2:20 o'clock all of the signatures appeared."

A dispatch from Vienna says that negotiations between Austro-Hungarian and Russian commissions at Petrograd resulted on January 31 in an agreement to the effect that Austro-Hungarian civilians detained in Russia and Russian civilians detained in Austria-Hungary of specified categories shall, so far as they desire, be repatriated.

Helsingfors Decree Ends Death Sentence

The Red Guard Is To Be Retained as the State Institution

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 11.—According to a message from Helsingfors, a law has been published there abolishing the death sentence, providing for the payment of wages to workmen on strike, and decreeing that the Red Guard be maintained as a state institution.

The law also provides for the suppression of counter revolutionary newspapers.
ly, and from the galleries come a few cries of welcome. The President is on the platform, shaking the hands of the Speaker. He turns to the audience and applause sounds again. He waits for quiet, bowing slightly and with some evident embarrassment.

This is a significant moment, but it is not easy to find recognition of its significance. Here is the entire elected government of a hundred million people, yet without pomp, without ceremony, without outward signs of any kind to lift it far out of the rut of the usual. The speaker's head is bowed, shows nervousness and comes very slowly to an equilibrium of silence, allowing the distinct but unaccented voice of the President to penetrate to all its corners.

He is carefully and smoothly dressed in dark clothes, a frock coat that discloses surprising weight in the shoulders, the hair of which is about the opening of his waistcoat. His hair is graying, and the top of his head is bald, with barren stretches near his forehead. But this only serves better to expose the shape of his head. His face is smooth and the skin healthy and firm. It is a long face, not sharp or instantly penetrating, but none the less distinctly the face of an intellectual. It has abundant strength, though it is the strength of persistence, the strength of driving power back of ideas and nerve, out of contemplation. It is impossible to find any signs of violence in it, or of heat.

The voice is cool, balanced, well considered, belying in a slight flatness of vowels the rhythm of his sentences. He pauses, perceptibly impatient, when applause interrupts; though it is certain he does not disdain approval. The dryness of his tone is deceptive; it is a voice not without the power of significant emphasis. When he approaches the end of his address, he looks deliberately from the printed notes.

"I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat."
At that last meaningful word, the speaker's color is slightly interrogative, a complete double entendre in itself; an illuminating diplomatic byplay, however, unconscious.

Text of Ukrainian Treaty With Quadruple Alliance

Provides for Evacuation of Occupied Territories and Resumption of Consular and Trade Relations; War Indemnities Renounced

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—The treaty just signed between the Ukrainian Rada and the Central Powers is entitled: "A treaty of peace between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on one hand, and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other."

The preamble, according to a dispatch from Brest-Litovsk, via Berlin, states that the Ukrainian people, having in the course of the present world war declared itself to be independent and expressed a wish to restore peace between itself and the powers at war, Russia desires "to take the first step toward a lasting world's peace, honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war, but also lead to the restoration of friendly relations of the peoples in political, legal, economic and intellectual realm."

The names of all of the plenipotentiaries engaged in the negotiations are then set forth and they are declared to have reached an agreement on the following points:
"ARTICLE I.—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the one hand and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other declare that the state of war between them is at an end. The contracting parties are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another."

Old Frontiers Retained
"ARTICLE II.—Between Austria-Hungary on the one hand and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other hand, as far as these two powers border one another, those frontiers will exist which existed before the outbreak of the present war between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Russia. Further north the frontier of the republic, beginning at Tarnograd, will in general follow the line of Bilgerye to Sroczewsk, Krasnostau, Pugasz, Radzyn, Meshivetschi, Sarnaki, Selnik, Wysokel, Kamietilow, Prushany and Wydomskysze. This will be fixed in detail by a fixed commission, according to ethnographical conditions and with a regard to the desire of the population. Should the Ukrainian People's Republic yet have common frontiers with another of the powers of the Quadruple Alliance, special agreements will be made thereon."

"ARTICLE III.—The evacuation of occupied territories will begin immediately after the satisfaction of the present treaty. The manner of carrying out the evacuation and transfer of the evacuated territories will be determined by the plenipotentiaries of the interested parties.
"ARTICLE IV.—The diplomatic and consular relations between the contracting parties will be entered upon immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty. The widest possible assistance of the respective parties to consuls is to be reserved for a special agreement."

Indemnities Renounced
"ARTICLE V.—The contracting parties mutually renounce the reimbursement of their war costs—that is to say, the state expenditure for carrying on the war, as well as indemnification for damages; that is to say, those damages suffered by them and their subjects in the war, as through military measures, including all requisitions made in the enemy's countries."

"ARTICLE VI.—The respective prisoners of war will be permitted to return home, as far as they do not desire, with the approval of the state concerned, to remain in its territories or proceed to another country. The regulation of the questions connected herewith will follow by means of separate treaties provided for in Article VIII."

"ARTICLE VII.—The contracting parties undertake mutually and without delay to enter into economic relations and organize and exchange for goods on the basis of the following prescriptions:
"1. Until the thirty-first day of July of the current year reciprocal exchange of the most important surplus products of agriculture and industry will be carried out as follows for the purpose of covering current requirements: The quantities and sorts of products to be exchanged will be settled by a joint commission, to be immediately upon the signature of the peace treaty; prices will be regulated by the joint commission; payments will be made in gold on the basis of 1,000 German imperial gold marks as the equivalent of 462 gold rubles of the former Russian Empire, or 1,000 Austro-Hungarian gold kroners as the equivalent of 393 rubles, 78 kopeks of the former Russian Empire. The exchange of goods fixed by the joint commission aforementioned, which commission will consist of equal numbers of representatives of both parties, will take place through state central bureaus. The exchange of those products which are not fixed by the aforementioned commission will take place by the way of free trade, according to the stipulation of a provisional commercial treaty."

To Continue Until After War
"2. So far as it is not otherwise provided, the economic relations between the contracting parties shall continue provisionally, and in any case until the conclusion of a final commercial treaty. But until the termination of a period of at least six months after the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers, on the one part, and the European states at war with the Central Powers, as well as the United States and Japan, on the other part, certain prescriptions are laid down as a basis of relations."

As regards economic relations between Germany and the Ukraine, the treaty prescribes what parts of the Russo-German commercial and shipping treaties of 1894 and 1904 shall be put into force. The contracting parties further agree to maintain the general Russian customs tariff of January 13, 1903.

The treaty also provides (Section 3) which parts of the Austro-Hungarian-Russian commercial and shipping treaty of February 5, 1906, shall be maintained, and adds:
"All the parties agree that all articles transported across the territory of either party shall be free of duty. Trade mark agreements are resumed, and the contracting parties agree to support each other in restoring railway tariffs. Economic relations between Bulgaria and Turkey and the Ukraine are to be settled according to the most favored nation definition until definite commercial treaties are concluded."

If the period provided for in the first paragraph of Section 2 should occur before June 30, 1919, each of the two contracting parties is free from June 30, 1919, to give six months' notice to terminate the prescriptions contained in the above mentioned section.
"4. (A) The Ukrainian People's Republic will make no claim to prefer-

ential treatment which Germany grants to Austria-Hungary, or another country bound to her by a customs alliance, indirectly through another country bound to her or Austria-Hungary by a customs alliance, or to her own possessions and protectorates or to countries bound to her by a customs alliance, which directly border on the Ukraine, or indirectly through another country bound to her by a customs alliance, or to colonies, foreign possessions and protectorates of one of the countries bound to her by a customs alliance.

"5. (A) So far as commodities which originally came from Germany or Ukraine are stored in neutral states, although the obligation rests upon Germany and the Ukraine that they shall not be exported either directly or indirectly to the territories of the other contracting party, such restrictions regarding their disposal shall be abolished so far as the contracting parties are concerned. The two contracting

parties, therefore, undertake immediately to notify the governments of neutral states of the above-mentioned abolition of this restriction.
"(B)—So far as commodities which originally came from Austria-Hungary or Ukraine are stored in neutral states, although the obligation rests upon Austria-Hungary and Ukraine that they shall neither directly or indirectly be exported to the territories of the other contracting party, such will be abolished so far as the contracting parties are concerned. Both contracting parties, therefore, undertake immediately to notify the governments of neutral states of the above-mentioned abolition of these restrictions."

"ARTICLE VIII.—Restoration of public and private legal relations, the exchange of prisoners of war and interned states, although the question of amnesty and the question of the treatment of merchantmen in enemy hands will be regulated in separate treaties with the Ukrainian People's Republic, to form an essential part of the present peace treaty, which, so far as practicable, will take effect simultaneously therewith."
"ARTICLE IX.—The agreements made in this peace treaty form an indivisible whole.
"ARTICLE X.—For the interpretation of this treaty the German and Ukrainian texts are authoritative in regard to relations between Germany and Ukraine, the German, Hungarian and Ukrainian texts for relations between the German, Hungarian and Ukrainian texts for relations between Bulgaria and Ukraine, the Turkish and Ukrainian texts for relations between Turkey and Ukraine."

The concluding part of the treaty provides:
"The present peace treaty will be ratified. Ratified documents shall be exchanged as soon as possible. So far as there are no provisions to the contrary, the peace treaty shall come into force on ratification."

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Many Points Covered
The supplementary treaties provided for in Article VIII also were signed. They cover the following points:
Restoration of consular relations.
Restoration of state treaties.
Restoration of civil law.
Indemnification for civil damages caused by laws of war or by acts contrary to international law.
Exchange of war prisoners and interned civilians.
Care of enemy grounds of those fallen in enemy territory.
Provision for the return to their homes of persons affected by the treaty.
Treatment of merchant vessels in enemy hands.

The Brest-Litovsk dispatch says that the text of the supplementary agreements must be withheld for the present to avoid overcrowding the telegraph wires.

THE NEW BOUNDARY BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE CENTRAL POWERS



Deep inroads into what is usually considered Polish territory are made by the new People's Republic of the Ukraine, as defined in the peace treaty just signed. The line indicated in heavy black follows the Bukian and Galician border of Austria north-west to Tarnograd and then runs almost due north, taking in Brest-Litovsk, and barely missing Warsaw itself. It swings around north of Brest. For the rest of its course the boundary will be decided by the conflict between the Ukrainian Republic and the Russian Bolsheviks. The dotted line drawn in here takes in the Russian provinces which have a preponderantly Ukrainian population. The Ukrainians may possibly claim also Taurida, which includes the Crimea. On the southwest the province of Bessarabia, inhabited principally by Rumanians, has proclaimed its independence and asked help from Rumania against the Bolsheviks.

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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

"Lick the Kaiser; Don't Talk Peace," Marshall Declares

Vice-President Tells Brooklyn Audience He Isn't Thinking of Terms

Peace terms hold no interest for Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States.

Three thousand persons who attended a war-time mass meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, last night heard the Vice-President emphatically declare that just now his chief concern is an overwhelming desire to "lick the Kaiser" and to hear resounding through the world "Deutschland Unter Allen" rather than the accepted German version of "Deutschland Uber Alles."

And further to point out just what he thought of pacifist theories the Vice-President recalled a little personal experience of his when, as a boy, he became involved in a quarrel with one of his playmates.

Recalls Early Reverse
"While I was determining what I would do with this boy," he said, "he pitched into me and licked me. And I could have licked him all the time. I know, because I licked him later on." Impatience was manifest by the speaker when he spoke of the criticisms of the Administration's conduct of the war.

After he had declared himself to be one of the few Jeffersonian Democrats left, he said of the President's critics:

"People have the right to criticize, but since I have learned that it is the intention and purpose of President Wilson to win this war and since I know that he is the cleverest man in all the world, as patriotic as any man in the republic who dares to criticize him, I shall simply stand behind him and say: 'Good, Woodrow, good!'"

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